

Document 0041

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Semptra Energy and InterGen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

I live in San Diego County and I have a beach home in Rosarito. I see the effects of the complete disregard for the environment by the Mexican people and the by Mexican government on a daily basis. Allowing expansion of already unmitigated environmental damage is reprehensible. Moreover, these plants are not a necessity.

Greater demand for power in the Southwest is due to unrestrained growth because of local government's lack of desire constrain housing development because it generates tax revenue. These local officials neither have the capacity or the desire to consider the far reaching environmental effects and the lack of infrastructure to support the excessive population growth that these developments create.

Providing dirty power only exacerbates the problem. It's like the rich drug dealer providing greater quantities of heroin to drug blighted neighborhoods. The dealer's only concern is money and not how many lives are damaged or snuffed out.

Sincerely,

Karen Gayda
10222 Kashmere Lane
Escondido, California 92029

Document 0042

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Semptra Energy and InterGen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from InterGen's La Rosita Power Complex and Semptra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border.

The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West.

Water diversion accentuates New River and Salton Sea salinity, and reduces the volume of the Sea, exposing more shoreline to wind erosion, resulting in up to 100 tons per year of additional particulate matter. Retrofitting the existing wet cooling systems with parallel wet-dry cooling would greatly reduce consumptive water use at the plants while allowing the plants to generate full power on hot days.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

Save the Earth!

Sincerely,

Robert Vanderkamp
62 West 11th st.
Holland, Michigan 49423

0041-1

0042-1

0042-2

0042-3

0042-4

Document 0043

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Sempra Energy and InterGen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from InterGen's La Rosita Power Complex and Sempra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border.

InterGen failed to install advanced NOx controls on one of its export turbines on start-up in June, 2003. Hundreds of tons of NOx beyond what had been estimated when DOE initially granted InterGen a permit were therefore released. This incident proves that, in addition to adequate mitigation measures, ongoing monitoring, reporting, and enforcement provisions in the presidential permits are vital.

The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West. Approximately 3.5 billion gallons per year of water are evaporated by the power plants that would otherwise moderate the Sea's salinity problem and increase flow in the New River, while nearly 1 billion gallons of high salinity wastewater are dumped into the river.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

Sincerely,

Rudy Kelling
1006 Clearspring
Brenham, Texas 77833

Document 0044

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment.

I ask that the Department of Energy require that Sempra Energy and InterGen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

0043-1 Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state.

Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from InterGen's La Rosita Power Complex and Sempra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border.

InterGen failed to install advanced NOx controls on one of its export turbines on start-up in June, 2003.

0043-2 Hundreds of tons of NOx beyond what had been estimated when DOE initially granted InterGen a permit were therefore released.

This incident proves that, in addition to adequate mitigation measures, ongoing monitoring, reporting, and enforcement provisions in the presidential permits are vital.

0043-3 The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West. Approximately 3.5 billion gallons per year of water are evaporated by the power plants that would otherwise moderate the Sea's salinity problem and increase flow in the New River, while nearly 1 billion gallons of high salinity wastewater are dumped into the river.

Sincerely,

jason ball
9521 39th
olympia, Washington 98516

0044-1

0044-2

Document 0045

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

Ms. Russell, have you ever been to Imperial Valley? I have, and I write to ask that the Department of Energy require that Sempra Energy and Interger mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on this mitigation.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment.

The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California, which suffers from increasing salinity that may jeopardize one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West. Processing wastewater to reduce or eliminate salinity prior to discharge into the river would effectively address a pollutant of concern for the river and the sea.

I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants. DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants.

Sincerely,

Barbara Chally
RR1 Box 175C2
Sunrise Beach, Missouri 65079

Document 0046

Please require Sempra Energy and Interger to meet US air quality standards before allowing them to build power plants along the U.S. - Mexico Border.

In my opinion, It is vital that we not export our pollution trouble to other countries. However, even if that is beyond the DOE mandate, we must make certain that we don't allow companies to use international borders to evade their responsibilities to U.S. citizens.

Thanks,

William E Fraser
119 Shelter Lagoon Drive
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

0046-1

0045-1

0045-2

0045-3

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Document 0048

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

Please do not grant permits to allow U.S. energy comparnies to trasmit power from two power plants in Mexico that emit polluting particles into the air and dump high-saline wastewater into the New River.

Please see that the power plants meet U.S. environmental standards.

Sincerely,

Barbara Francisco
8904 Glenville Rd.
Silver Spring, Maryland 20901

0047-1

Document 0047

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state.

Sincerely,

Mac Downing
4490 MESA DR, APT 129W
Oceanside, California 92056-2646

0050-1

0050-2

Document 0050

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico. This move is profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Sempra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits. The The DOE should condition the granting of any permits on mitigation.

My reasons for this request are:
- Public health (both in the U.S. and Mexico. Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico.
- The environment. The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West.

The draft EIS prepared by DOE for these two power plants clearly identifies these and other significant air and water impacts. Unfortunately, the DOE wrongly concludes that these impacts are not significance to require mitigation. DOE misapplies U.S. air quality regulations, ignores the Colorado River Basin water quality ceiling of 4,000 mg/l salinity, and ignores impacts in Mexico when inclusion of these impacts further demonstrates the need for impact mitigation and conditional permitting.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public and the need to protect the New River. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

Sincerely,

Thomas Matthews
11845 Sterling Panorama Terrace
Austin, Texas 78738

Document 0049

Please say NO to dirty power.

Marilyn

0049-1

0052-1

Document 0052

Ellen Russell
NEPA Document Manager
Office of Fossil Energy (FE-27)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW.
Washington, DC 20585-0350

Dear Ms. Russell,

I'm extremely concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent environmental standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy (DOE) require that Sempra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before being granted presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

The DOE needs to put public health and environmental safety first, before economic interest. Please ensure that the air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS are stringent enough to both safeguard the public health of both USA and Mexican citizens as well as protecting the Salton Sea and the New River.

Sincerely,

Sarah F Vines
8379 SR 100
Melrose, Fl. 32666-8815

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

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Document 0051

Dear Ms. Russell:

I am writing to comment on the DOE plan to provide a waiver of environmental standards to Intergen and Sempra energy plants located in Mexico. I am HIGHLY OPPOSED to this plan. Environmental regulations are necessary to protect the health of US citizens. Just beause these plants decide to move to Mexico does not exempt them from these regulations. The polutants from these plants will affect US citizens, particularly in southern California (not to mention the many Mexican citizens living near the plants). Someone has to draw the line with companies who move to Mexico to avoid US regulations. In my opinion, US plants should follow US regulations, no matter where they are located.

Thank you for your time.
Sandy van Calcar

Sandy van Calcar, MS RD
Metabolic Dietician
Biochemical Genetics Program
Univ. of WI Waisman Center
Room 359
1500 Highland Ave.
Madison, WI 53705
(608) 263-5981 - office
(608) 263-0530 - fax
vancalcar@waisman.wisc.edu

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Document 0053

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Semptra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation. Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Semptra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border. Intergen failed to install advanced NOx controls on one of its export turbines on start-up in June, 2003. Hundreds of tons of NOx beyond what had been estimated when DOE initially granted Intergen a permit were therefore released. This incident proves that, in addition to adequate mitigation measures, ongoing monitoring, reporting, and enforcement provisions in the presidential permits are vital. The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West. Approximately 3.5 billion gallons per year of water are evaporated by the power plants that would otherwise moderate the Sea's salinity problem and increase flow in the New River, while nearly 1 billion gallons of high salinity wastewater are dumped into the river. Water diversion acce

Sincerely,

Gene Ulmer
360 N. McPherson
Ft. Bragg, California 95437

Document 0054

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Semptra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state.

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The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West. Approximately 3.5 billion gallons per year of water are evaporated by the power plants that would otherwise moderate the Sea's salinity problem and increase flow in the New River, while nearly 1 billion gallons of high salinity wastewater are dumped into the river.

Water diversion accentuates New River and Salton Sea salinity, and reduces the volume of the Sea, exposing more shoreline to wind erosion, resulting in up to 100 tons per year of additional particulate. Processing wastewater to reduce or eliminate salinity prior to discharge into the river would effectively address a pollutant of concern for the river and the sea.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon.

Sincerely,

olive Wilson
280 2nd St. NE
Primghar, Iowa 51245

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Document 0056

Please dont honor a request by electric power companies to import power from across the Mexican border. These companies are in violation of environmental laws and to allow them permission will open the door to other wrongdoers. Robert Pulfer

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Document 0055

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

U.S. power plant developers should not take advantage of lower environmental standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health. The Department of Energy should require that Semptra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that the DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Border communities already suffer from poor air and water quality. They already have outrageously-high lung disease and asthma rates.

You know the facts about Intergen and their NOx emissions and about the diversion of water from the Salton Sea.

You must formulate adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits.

Remember, many McCain/Perot voters like myself consider environmental protection to be a conservative issue.

Sincerely,

Matthew Wold
532 Erins Drive
Montross, Virginia 22520

0058-1

Document 0058

Dear Ellen Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent environmental standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment.

I ask that the Department of Energy (DOE) require that Semptra Energy and Intergen FULLY mitigate the impacts of their power plants before being granted presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Issues include:
-air quality: asthma and other pulmonary diseases
-water quality: salinity issues
-water quality: fresh water for Salton Sea Wildlife Refuge

C McKinney
422 East 18th Street
Marysville CA 95901
530 749-9223

0057-1

Document 0057

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

Sincerely,

Brad Miller
316 S Madison
Anthony, Kansas 67003

0060-1

Document 0060

Dear Ms. Russell:

Fresno, CA, like Imperial, CA, has an extremely high rate of childhood asthma because of air that is highly polluted by local sources. Because of this, I am incredulous that there is any consideration on the part of the DOE to grant presidential permits to Semptra Energy and Intergen without requiring them to mitigate the impact of the power plants.

I find the on-going disregard of public well-being in these kinds of decisions to be unconscionable. Please reassure me that the DOE will help keep the health and welfare of human beings on both sides of this national border as a higher priority than the industrial enterprises that will benefit only a few. While we seem to need power, we do not need to have it at the unnecessary expense of the health of innocent citizens of two nations.

Thank you.

David E. Roy, Ph.D.

0059-1

Document 0059

Ellen Russell
NEPA Document Manager
Office of Fossil Energy (FE-27)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW.
Washington, DC 20585-0350

Dear Ellen Russell,

Please do not issue any permits to U.S power companies operating across the border in Mexico until they prove that they will meet the same high air and water quality pollution standards that are required of US companies.

Sincerely,
Neil Kraus, D.C.

0062-1

Document 0062

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

Once again U.S. power plant developers and operators are looking to exploit the less stringent air quality standards in Mexico to line their pockets at the expense of public health and the environment on both sides of the border. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) must demand that Semptra Energy and Intergen mitigate the harmful impacts of their power plants before granting the needed permits. Further, the DOE should condition any permits granted on mitigation accompanied by monitoring and reporting.

People living along the U.S.-Mexico border already suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. I don't understand why their situation is to be worsened so Americans can consume cheaper electricity.

Just think about it. If there were plans to create such power plants just over the border into Canada to ship cheap electricity into the United States, the Canadian government would never stand for it. And the Canadians living along the border would never stand for it. It because it's Mexico and Mexicans -- because they are poorer and weaker and because the health of Mexicans doesn't seem important to them -- that these corporations think they can get away with such an outrage. If that isn't exploitation at its ugliest, I don't know what is.

Sincerely,

Mary Warren
215 S. Prospect St.
Wheaton, Illinois 60187

0061-1

0061-2

Document 0061

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Semptra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Intergen failed to install advanced NOx controls on one of its export turbines on start-up in June, 2003. Hundreds of tons of NOx beyond what had been estimated when DOE initially granted Intergen a permit were therefore released. This incident proves that, in addition to adequate mitigation measures, ongoing monitoring, reporting, and enforcement provisions in the presidential permits are vital.

The draft EIS prepared by DOE for these two power plants clearly identifies air and water impacts, while at the same time concluding that these impacts do not reach a sufficient level of significance to require mitigation. DOE misapplies U.S. air quality regulations.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge.

I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

Sincerely,

Marie Le Boeuf
851 South Kihei Rd. #O-115
Kihei, Hawaii 96753

0064-1

Document 0064

Ellen Russell
NEPA Document Manager
Office of Fossil Energy (FE-27)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585-0350

Dear Ellen Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent environmental standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment.

I ask that Semptra Energy and Intergen NOT be granted presidential permits. (If so, I ask that DOE condition any permits on excellent mitigation, considering the the health and well-being of people on both sides of the border.)

Childhood asthma in the US and Mexico is rising at an alarming rate. Clean air needs to be a basic right, part of our right to health and dignity.

The DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Semptra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border.

The DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge.

I urge you to craft excellent air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based upon them.

Sincerely,
Vanessa Pinter

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Document 0063

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

Californians have been robbed by power companies such as Enron and El Paso who were allowed to create a power crisis and now the same DOE that allowed that wants to spread murky air so that our many years of work to clean our air are negated. Our state laws regarding air pollution will make it necessary for our own industries to make up the difference in clean air! If I were running a company in California I'd be very, very angry.

Sincerely,

Teddi Curtis
1027 Oakdale
Corona, California 92880

Document 0065

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am writing to urge the Department of Energy not to approve the presidential permits requested by Sempra Energy and InterGen to transmit power from their plants in Mexico across the border into California.

I believe these companies built plants in Mexico to take advantage of less stringent and less costly air and water quality control standards, with the intention of sending the power to the U.S. where the profit margin is higher. What benefits the economic interests of these companies certainly does not benefit the health and well-being of residents on both sides of the border.

Giving these plants permission to transmit power to the U.S., without requiring air and water quality mitigation, will encourage the development of other U.S. power plants in Mexico, further endangering the public's health and the environment. We cannot allow plants that violate U.S. emission standards to provide power to the U.S., and to operate in a way that compromises air and water quality in California.

I have read that the DOE's draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for these two power plants identifies significant air and water impacts but, even so, concludes that these problems are not of a high enough level to require mitigation. The DOE must develop adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final Environmental Impact Statement and in any permits resulting from the statement. How can we as a nation, in good conscience, put our disadvantaged neighbors at risk, not to mention our own citizens?

Sincerely,

Carol S. Goodwin
Project Management Consultant
Specializing in Health & Aging
carol@goodwinhall.com
914-968-8006 (phone/fax)
914-906-1787 (cell)
72 Lawrence Street
Yonkers, NY 10705-3302

Document 0066

Dear DOE – Office of Electric Power Regulation,
United States Representative Bob Filner,

This letter is in regards to the proposed power lines coming from the area near Mexicali Mexico into the Imperial Valley of California. Powerful power companies such as Sempra and Baja California Power should not be able to circumvent United States of America regulations and standards by simply moving their power plants 3 miles into Mexico. I am a local high school math teacher and I know that we have a much higher asthma rate in our valley and that unchecked pollution a couple miles away will exacerbate the health conditions of our local United States citizens. No approval or Presidential Permit of any kind should be made without both Sempra Energy and Baja California Power having to fulfill specific items completely for the safety, security, well-being, and Environmental Justice of the American Citizen that live in the Imperial Valley. Any Presidential Permit should contain regulations that force the power plants that are 3 miles just south of our boarder to operate at United States standards with regard to all pollution, mitigation offsets, and environmental impacts. **If any power plant generating power into the united Sates is not operating at United States Pollution control standards then the power line coming into the United States should be disconnected immediately.** California and surrounding areas need power we just don't need power companies that operate power generating facilities without any pollution controls dumping hugh amounts of pollution into the local air of the Imperial Valley, **which by the way is already occurring at a plant we are talking about.** It is clear that these companies will generate power without proper pollution controls due to the fact that they all ready are! The pollution from these power plants comes directly into our US air space due to the typography of our bowl shaped valley. The power companies are out to make a profit and to do so they must have electricity moving over their generating lines. DOE and the Presidential Permit should also contain a comprehensive monitoring plan of the Imperial Valleys air and water qualities. The power Companies should also invest in the Imperial Valleys projects to offset the pollution from the plants "note: the US standards of pollution". Additionally, DOE should insist that the power plants add dry cooling systems to control the negative impact that the New River and Salton Sea.

If the items mention above are not implemented then it will be almost impossible for individual local United States Citizens, city, county and state governments to have legal redress from these companies when they: 1) pollute the

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Imperial Valley's air above United States Standards, 2) cause negative impacts on the health and welfare of the United States Citizens that live in this area, and 3)

Every issue comes down to some simple truths: 1) we need the power and we understand we will have extra pollution because of it but not at the unchecked, unenforceable levels that they will be able to operate at in Mexico, 2) the main difference between Mexico's legal system and our own is that ours places a much higher emphasis on individual rights which will be eliminated without proper regulation by the DOE, legislative bodies, and included in the proposed Presidential Permit, 3) I can keep my 1 year old son Steve, who has received breathing treatments, out of the New River "the most polluted dangerous water way in America" but I can't stop the pollution from those plants from entering his lungs.

You need to ask the question, "Why would these profit driven power companies not put their power plants 3 miles north on United States soil?". The answer is clearly to avoid US standards and regulations. Please to not let this happen. The tenth amendment to the United States of America reads: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." No law, regulation or lack of, Presidential Permit or lack of restriction there in should take away our Constitutional power of self-representation and legal redress to unregulated pollution that we had control over in the issuing / permit process. We can't tell Mexico or other similar big multinational companies how to act, just take a swim in the New River to figure that out but we can control our borders and preserve our nations individuals, cities, counties, and states rights.

Sincerely,



David Weldon – Southwest H.S. Math Dept.
612 South G Street
Imperial, CA, 92251

7/30/04

0066-1
(cont.)

Document 0067

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am writing because I am very angry about the questionable actions being considered with regard to the building of two power plants in Mexico to produce power for California. This is a CLEAR CIRCUMVENTION of our nation's air pollution laws. If the Department of Energy should approve this proposal I feel it simply demonstrates once again how the Bush Administration is in the pockets of Big Energy. Please do not approve this project!

There is absolutely no way that you can present a believable case that the location of these plants just over the border in Mexico is not designed to do an end-run around US law. These US power plant developers are acting unethically to take advantage of less stringent standards of air and other environmental protections in Mexico. They should not be allowed to profit in this way at the expense of public health and the environment.

Therefore, I implore the Department of Energy to require that Sempra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

All I hear about is the incredibly poor air quality of the Imperial Valley in California. The worst air in the nation. High Asthma rates. Attempts in the news to rein in emissions, such as from the exhaust of tractors for example. Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water.

DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Sempra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border. And the pollution emitted in Mexico simply is blown into the already horribly polluted south central California region! It would be stupid to allow this to occur, and unconscionable for this project to move forward with its egregious impacts on health both north as well as south of the border.

Water diversion accentuates New River and Salton Sea salinity, and reduces the volume of the Sea, exposing more shoreline to wind erosion, resulting in up to 100 tons per year of additional particulate matter. Retrofitting the existing wet cooling systems with parallel wet-dry cooling would greatly reduce consumptive water use at the plants while allowing the plants to generate full power on hot days. The parallel wet-dry option would also restore most of the river's flow to the sea and minimize particulate matter. Processing wastewater to reduce or eliminate salinity prior to discharge into the river would effectively address a pollutant of concern for the river and the sea.

0067-1

0067-2

Document 0068

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

Power plants built just a few miles over the Mexico-USA border for all intensive purposes may as well be in the United States. Ozone and smoke don't care about manmade borders between countries. Even if you don't care about hte health of our neighbors to the south, care about Americans who live in border towns. They deserve the same protections as if the power plant were on our side of the border. This is a shameless move to circumvent environmental standards. I guarantee that if the power plant executives lived in the border cities, they would be more careful.

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Sempra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Sempra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border.

Intergen failed to install advanced NOx controls on one of its export turbines on start-up in June, 2003. Hundreds of tons of NOx beyond what had been estimated when DOE initially granted Intergen a permit were therefore released. This incident proves that, in addition to adequate mitigation measures, ongoing monitoring, reporting, and enforcement provisions in the presidential permits are vital.

The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West. Approximately 3.5 billion gallons per year of water are evaporated by the power plants that would otherwise moderate the Sea's salinity problem and increase flow in the New River, while nearly 1 billion gallons of high salinity wastewater are dumped into the river.

0067-3

0068-1

0068-2

The draft EIS prepared by DOE for these two power plants clearly identifies these and other significant air and water impacts, while at the same time concluding that these impacts do not reach a sufficient level of significance to require mitigation. DOE misapplies U.S. air quality regulations, ignores the Colorado River Basin water quality ceiling of 4,000 mg/l salinity, and ignores impacts in Mexico when inclusion of these impacts further demonstrates the need for impact mitigation and conditional permitting.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge.

I urge the DOE to impose adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon. The only ethical action DOE can take is to head off this end-run around our nation's pollution control requirements. The DOE must effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

Sincerely,

Bryan Wyberg
12854 Raven Street NW
Coon Rapids, Minnesota 55448

0069-1

Document 0069

I object to the effort by Sempra Energy and InterGen to dodge U.S. environmental regulation by building electrical power plants in Mexico near the border and transmitting the electricity across the border to be sold here. Air pollution has no respect for borders. Please require that Sempra Energy and InterGen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before being granted presidential permits.

Joan Howe
955 Massachusetts Ave #196
Cambridge, MA 02139

0068-3

The draft EIS prepared by DOE for these two power plants clearly identifies these and other significant air and water impacts, while at the same time concluding that these impacts do not reach a sufficient level of significance to require mitigation. DOE misapplies U.S. air quality regulations, ignores the Colorado River Basin water quality ceiling of 4,000 mg/l salinity, and ignores impacts in Mexico when inclusion of these impacts further demonstrates the need for impact mitigation and conditional permitting.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

Sincerely,

Cindy Lamberti
254 Greencroft Ave.
Glendora, California 91741

Document 0070

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

The environment is all one piece. There may be variations in local severity, but taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico still dumps garbage into the world's air and water. This is a cynical and destructive practice. The Dept. of Energy should require Sempra Energy and Intergen, who engage in this practice to send power back to the U.S. while avoiding U.S. standards, to clean up their power plants before granting presidential permits. DOE should make this mitigation of the impact of electricity generation a condition of any permits.

Nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Sempra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threaten the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the California- Mexico border.

Transporting electricity long distances is inherently inefficient. Doing so to avoid environmental standards is wrong. The fact that, violating the terms of its permit, Intergen failed to install advanced NOx controls on one of its export turbines on start-up in June, 2003 shows that monitoring, reporting, and enforcement need to be part of the permit, in addition to planned mitigation.

The water used for cooling also threatens critical wildlife habitat and causes additional particulate pollution by increasing the salinity and decreasing the volume of the Salton Sea. Retrofitting the existing wet cooling systems with parallel wet-dry cooling would greatly reduce consumptive water use at the plants while allowing the plants to generate full power on hot days. The parallel wet-dry option would also restore most of the river's flow to the sea and minimize particulate matter. Processing wastewater to reduce or eliminate salinity prior to discharge into the river would effectively address a pollutant of concern for the river and the sea.

These and other significant air and water impacts were identified in the draft environmental impact statement. The conclusion that these are not sufficient to require amelioration puts the short-term economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of public health and environmental health.

Why doesn't anyone ever talk about the economic interests of people who manufacture pollution control systems?

The final EIS should include mitigation measures and require them to be monitored and enforced, should any permits be issued.

Sincerely,

Diane Sklensky
166 Sherwood Ave.
Syracuse, New York 13203

Document 0071

Please do what you can personally to block the use of dirty power plants in Mexico so that energy companies can circumvent environmental regulations in the United States.

Even Mr. Bush may comprehend that air pollution has no high wall confining the damage to its source. Texans breathe the worst of this nation's air, but we all share in some of the Texas toxins, since air pollution is never confined to a single area. In fact, the bulk of all ambient industrial pollution finds its way to the polar regions, endangering indigenous populations. To a lesser extent, the temperate zones play host to pollution generated in warmer climates.

We need your help in passing the buck and the filth to Mexico. Such a policy would help no one.

Sincerely, Jan Saecker, Markesan WI

0070-1

0070-2

0070-3

0071-1

0073-1

Document 0073

Ellen Russell
NEPA Document Manager
Office of Fossil Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585-0350

Dear Ms. Russell,

At a time when all responsible people on our planet should be working to reduce the burning of fossil fuels in order to slow climate change and global warming, U.S. power plant developers have gone across the border into Mexico to build plants to supply the U.S. energy market--a grossly irresponsible ploy to escape U.S. air pollution regulations.

I ask that the DOE not grant Intergen and Semptra Energy the right to sell energy in the U.S. if they pollute the air on the Mexico side of the border. Obviously the border will not protect U.S. citizens from the asthma, heart disease and other consequences of breathing foul air from power plant smokestacks.

The DOE's failure to require emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Semptra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health of communities on both sides of the border.

The DOE's responsibility is to the U.S. public, not to profits for energy providers. Please recognize this responsibility and protect our interests as you frame the final EIS for these power plants.

Sincerely,

Charlene Woodcock
--
Charlene Mayne Woodcock
2355 Virginia Street
Berkeley, CA 94709
(510) 843-8724

0072-1

Document 0072

To Whom It May Concern,
Please do not set a destructive precedent by allowing U.S. based energy-producing companies to bypass important restrictions that ensure the health and welfare of our and Mexico's citizens and transmit energy from higher polluting installations across the border into America. This would not be healthy for America or Mexico. It is important to maintain environmental safeguards to protect people and wildlife as much as possible. What kind of world are we leaving for the future? You have a role in the answer to that question!
Thank You,
Ernest Dain
ECDain@hotmail.com

0074-3

The draft EIS prepared by DOE for these two power plants clearly identifies these and other significant air and water impacts, while at the same time concluding that these impacts do not reach a sufficient interest to require mitigation in the United States and ignores impacts in Mexico when inclusion of these impacts further demonstrates the need for impact mitigation and conditional permitting.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

Sincerely,

Rick Drayton
325 Elmwood Ave.
Newark, Ohio 43055

0074-1

0074-2

Document 0074

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

After living in Taxco Gurrero for some 30 odd years I have a very real understanding of the environmental sacrifices that Mexico is willing to make for a piece of the American pie. The uneducated character of the majority of the Mexican populace is the target of this fleecing of the American public. I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers attempting to make a killing by selling electricity that the US consumer is paying top dollar for and expects to be environmental friendly only to find out that these companies have struck a deal with Mexico to produce electricity with 1950 technology that emits enormous quantities of pollution. Maybe not on paper but in practice it will. With constant monitoring it can be controlled. It is true that the paper deals that the US companies have made are impressive. If these were backed by a legal system that prosecutes more than 2 percent of the street crime that occurs within its borders it would be encouraging. Mexico does not have environmental laws that are enforceable. Unfortunately we can't enforce our own laws in our own country. The US corporations have teamed with front companies set up across the border for three distinct reasons. One: To fraudulently sell electricity to unsuspecting US consumers who expect and assume that their electricity conform to the environmental standards that they have demanded from their congressional representatives. Two: To cut costs by half by scrimping on environmental protections and employing Mexican labor who have no union and make one fourth of their American counterpart. The horrible conditions just across the border attest to the total social failure of trying to set up manufacturing operations across the border without a significant investment in Housing, WATER, WATER, WATER. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Sempra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Intergen failed to install advanced NOx controls on one of its export turbines on start-up in June, 2003.

The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West. Approximately 3.5 billion gallons per year of water are evaporated by the power plants that would otherwise moderate the Sea's salinity problem and increase flow in the New River, while nearly 1 billion gallons of high salinity wastewater are dumped into the river.

Water diversion accentuates New River and Salton Sea salinity, and reduces the volume of the Sea, exposing more shoreline to wind erosion, resulting in up to 100 tons per year of additional particulate matter.

Document 0075

Mrs. Ellen Russell
Office of Fossil Energy (FE-27)
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Mrs. Russell:

I would like to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Imperial-Mexicali 230-kV Transmission Lines (Federal Register: May 11, 2004).

I urge the Department of Energy (DOE) not to grant the proposed presidential permits for the construction of transmission lines connecting to two Mexican power plants unless Baja California Power, Inc. (InterGen) and Semptra Energy Resources (Semptra) meet all federal environmental laws.

As a resident of southern California and frequent visitor to the Salton Sea to bird watch, I am extremely concerned that the Mexican power plants, La Rosita Power Project and Termoeléctrica de Mexicali, violate U.S. air emissions standards and threaten the health of the New River and Salton Sea ecosystems.

The Draft EIS fails to require adequate air quality mitigation measures such as emission offsets for nitrogen oxide and particulates, without which the power plants will exacerbate already poor air quality in the Imperial Valley basin and threaten public health on both sides of the border. It also fails to require adequate monitoring, reporting, and enforcement provisions that are necessary in light of InterGen's previous release of hundreds of tons of excess nitrogen oxide in June, 2003.

The Draft EIS also fails to adequately address the deleterious impact of these plants on the water quality of the New River and Salton Sea. Both plants divert billions of gallons of low salinity water annually from the New River to evaporative cooling towers and return to the River nearly 1 billion gallons of high salinity wastewater. This diversion reduces the Salton Sea's volume, resulting in additional particulates from shoreline erosion, and increases its salinity, damaging the ecosystem and threatening one of the most significant migratory bird habitats in the United States. The DOE should include in the Final EIS requirements that the existing plant cooling systems are retrofitted with parallel wet-dry cooling to reduce water consumption and that wastewater is processed to reduce or eliminate salinity.

I urge the DOE to make the protection of air quality, public health, and wildlife dependent on the Salton Sea paramount by holding InterGen and Semptra accountable to all U.S. environmental regulations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Alexandra Lamb
13250 Chandler Boulevard
Sherman Oaks, CA 91401

0075-3

Comment and Response Document

0075-1

0075-2

Imperial-Mexicali FEIS

Document 0076

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

Water and air pollution do not recognize borders. The air blows and streams flow right over those dotted lines on maps. By building power plants across the border in Mexico, the energy industry trying to escape the jurisdiction of US environmental laws, and yet the pollution they produce contaminates Mexico and comes right back across the border to the US. I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Sempra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Sempra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border.

Intergen failed to install advanced NOx controls on one of its export turbines on start-up in June, 2003. Hundreds of tons of NOx beyond what had been estimated when DOE initially granted Intergen a permit were therefore released. This incident proves that, in addition to adequate mitigation measures, ongoing monitoring, reporting, and enforcement provisions in the presidential permits are vital.

The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West. Approximately 3.5 billion gallons per year of water are evaporated by the power plants that would otherwise moderate the Sea's salinity problem and increase flow in the New River, while nearly 1 billion gallons of high salinity wastewater are dumped into the river.

Water diversion accentuates New River and Salton Sea salinity, and reduces the volume of the Sea, exposing more shoreline to wind erosion, resulting in up to 100 tons per year of additional particulate matter.

The draft EIS prepared by DOE for these two power plants clearly identifies these and other significant air and water impacts, while at the same time concluding that these impacts do not reach a sufficient level of significance to require mitigation. DOE misapplies U.S. air quality regulations, ignores the Colorado River Basin water quality

ceiling of 4,000 mg/l salinity, and ignores impacts in Mexico when inclusion of these impacts further demonstrates the need for impact mitigation and conditional permitting.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

Sincerely,

Alan Forsberg
60 Linda St.
San Francisco, California 94110

0076-1

0076-2

0076-3

0076-3
(cont.)

0078-1

Document 0078

Dear Ellen Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent environmental standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy (DOE) require that Sempra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before being granted presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by the DOE for these two power plants clearly identifies significant air and water impacts, while at the same time concludes that these problems do not reach a sufficient level of significance to require mitigation. The DOE misapplies U.S. air quality regulations, ignores the Colorado River Basin water quality ceiling of 4,000 mg/l salinity, and ignores impacts in Mexico when inclusion of these effects further demonstrates the need for mitigation and conditional permitting.

The DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based upon them.

Sincerely,

Jann Howell
Greenville, SC

0077-1

Document 0077

Dear Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham c/o Mrs. Ellen Russell

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to make additional profits in the U.S. at the expense of public health and the environment.

Secretary Abraham, as the head of the Department of Energy, you should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by the power plants. I also urge you to work together with the Mexican and California governments to bring clean renewable energy solutions to the region. Renewable energy like wind and solar will solve the air and water problems that plague the area and help solve our looming global warming crisis.

Sincerely,
KATHALEEN PARKER
MONROVIA, California

0080-1

Document 0080

Ellen Russell
NEPA Document Manager
Office of Fossil Energy (FE-27)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585-0350

Dear Ms Russell,
I am writing to you to express my concerns about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent environmental standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy (DOE) require Intergen and Sempra Energy to mitigate the impacts of their power plants before being granted presidential permits and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by the DOE for these two power plants, Intergen’s La Rosita Power Complex and Sempra’s Termoelectrica de Mexicali, clearly identifies significant air and water impacts, while at the same time concluding that these problems do not reach a sufficient level of significance to require mitigation. The DOE misapplies U.S. air quality regulations, ignores the Colorado River Basin water quality ceiling of 4,000 mg/l salinity, and ignores impacts in Mexico when inclusion of these effects further demonstrates the need for mitigation and conditional permitting.

The DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based upon them.

Sincerely,

Harry A Freiberg III
610 Mardon Ct
Brookings, OR 97415

0079-1

Document 0079

Allowing power plant developers selling power in the American market to take advantage of less stringent environmental standards in Mexico sets a disastrous precedent. I ask that the Department of Energy (DOE) require that Sempra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before being granted presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border already suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by the DOE for these two power plants clearly identifies significant air and water impacts, while at the same time concludes that these problems do not reach a sufficient level of significance to require mitigation. The DOE misapplies U.S. air quality regulations, ignores the Colorado River Basin limits on salinity, and ignores impacts in Mexico. Inclusion of these effects further demonstrates the need for mitigation and conditional permitting.

The DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based upon them.

Sincerely,

Michael Heaney

0082-1

Document 0082

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent environmental standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy (DOE) require that Semptra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before being granted presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border already suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. The DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Semptra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border.

The DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based upon them.

Sincerely,

Joanne Dunn
Organizational Effectiveness
Kaiser Permanente
303-338-3932
Visit Human Resources @ <http://coweb.co.kp.org/hr>

0081-1

Document 0081

Ellen Russell
NEPA Document Manager
Office of Fossil Energy (FE-27)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW.
Washington, DC 20585-0350

Dear Ellen Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent environmental standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy (DOE) require that Semptra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before being granted presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

I used to work in the border communities including Mexicali and Calexico. These communities already suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. The DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Semptra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border.

The DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based upon them.

Dianne Post
Attorney
Phoenix, AZ

0084-1

Document 0084

Ellen Russell
NEPA Document Manager
Office of Fossil Energy (FE-27)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW.
Washington, DC 20585-0350

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am writing to comment on the pending issue of Department of Energy (DOE) issuance of presidential permits to Sempra Energy and Intergen. As an environmental health professional, I am extremely concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent environmental standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. It is critical that no permits be granted to Sempra or Intergen until they have made binding commitments to mitigate the impacts of their power plants, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation, both in this case and in others of a similar nature.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border already suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. The DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Sempra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border.

In my understanding, this is NOT the manner in which either NAFTA nor the proposed CAFTA are intended to operate, nor is the failure of DOE to insist on offsets consistent with promised policy under the Bush administration, which purports to promote the rule of law and protection of the environment. The draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by the DOE for these two power plants clearly identifies significant air and water impacts, while at the same time concludes that these problems do not reach a sufficient level of significance to require mitigation. The DOE misapplies U.S. air quality regulations, ignores the Colorado River Basin water quality ceiling of 4,000 mg/l salinity, and ignores impacts in Mexico when inclusion of these effects further demonstrates the need for mitigation and conditional permitting.

The DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens, nor ahead of the

0083-1

Document 0083

Ellen Russell
NEPA Document Manager
Office of Fossil Energy (FE-27)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW.
Washington, DC 20585-0350

Dear Ellen Russell,

I am very concerned about Sempra Energy and Intergen misusing the system to develop plants that are hazardous to the health of people and the environment. If the DOE insists on permitting those plants, which I do not support, then at a minimum, the DOE must require mitigation efforts on the part of these groups. Without substantial mitigation efforts, they should not be granted presidential permits.

As you know, border communities already suffer from poor air quality, lack of clean water, and, as a result poor child health. It is morally repugnant to me that we are exporting problems to Mexico, and creating problems for children and adults in California. The DOES should insist that Intergen and Sempra Energy be held to higher standards.

Although the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by the DOE for these two power plants clearly identifies significant air and water impacts, the DOES seems reluctant to enforce air quality regulations and the Colorado River Basin's water quality ceiling. It also ignores the impacts on Mexico which, again, is morally reprehensible. We are fueling our reckless energy consumption by ignoring the harm we do to other human beings and to the environment as a whole. The time will come when all this recklessness will create a crash and that is quite clear scientifically. It seems incumbent upon us to consider our descendants when taking actions that may make their lives more difficult.

The DOE does not have a mandate to increase the profits of U.S. energy producers. It has a mandate to help develop safe, clean energy that will be of broad public benefit, including the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens and the health of the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you first of all to deny these permits. If there is too much political pressure for this, then you must insist on strong air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based upon them.

Sincerely,

Karen Frank and Dana Fickeisen

0085-1

Document 0085

0084-1
(cont.)

Ellen Russell
NEPA Document Manager
Office of Fossil Energy (FE-27)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585-0350

Dear Ellen Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent environmental standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy (DOE) require that Semptra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before being granted presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Further, I am also concerned about security, reliability, and safety issues, all of which are less regulated in Mexico.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border already suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. The DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Semptra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border.

The draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by the DOE for these two power plants clearly identifies significant air and water impacts, while at the same time concludes that these problems do not reach a sufficient level of significance to require mitigation. The DOE misapplies U.S. air quality regulations, ignores the Colorado River Basin water quality ceiling of 4,000 mg/l salinity, and ignores impacts in Mexico when inclusion of these effects further demonstrates the need for mitigation and conditional permitting.

The DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based upon them.

Sincerely,
Will Edgington

need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I call on you to assure adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based upon them.

The courtesy of your reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lin Kaatz Chary, PhD, MPH

* Lin Kaatz Chary, Ph.D., MPH
* Environmental Strategies and Consulting
* 7726 Locust Avenue
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* (219) 938-0209
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* Strategies for community action:
protecting environmental health * working for environmental justice*

Document 0086

Ms. Ellen Russell
Office of Fossil Energy (FE-27)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW.
Washington, DC 20585-0350

RE: Require air and water quality mitigation for Mexicali power plants

Dear Ms. Russell:

We are very disturbed about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. We ask that the Department of Energy require that Semptra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Semptra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border.

0086-1

Intergen failed to install advanced NOx controls on one of its export turbines on start-up in June, 2003. Hundreds of tons of NOx beyond what had been estimated when DOE initially granted Intergen a permit were therefore released. This incident proves that, in addition to adequate mitigation measures, ongoing monitoring, reporting, and enforcement provisions in the presidential permits are vital.

The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers—water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West.

0086-2

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. We urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

0086-3

Most sincerely,